

SECRET

NRA 22

Chief, 22; Chief, NS; Chief, 22.

Chief of Station, Vienna
AS C/22/LC/22/22
Adolf SLAVIN.

1. 22-22-22: A. [] [], 23 February 1968
P. Vienna 4632, 30 February 1968

1. Attached for action addressees are copies of the 18 February Vienna newspaper article on the SLAVIN case described in reference 2.

2. Following are more detailed Vienna Station traces on SLAVIN to supplement reference 2: (Source, except for subparagraph 2.2. [] [], NS DESIGN 11682, SAV-8731, 2 April 1963)

Adolf SLAVIN ([] [])

CL 22

DOB: 24 March 1918, Vienna, Austria

2.2. Austrian citizen as of 1963 (most recent information)

File Name, born 18 March 1922; P.E., citizenship and present whereabouts unknown

Education: LL.B. from University of Vienna, 1940

3. Beginning in March 1936 SLAVIN was active in the then illegal Hitler Youth movement in Simmering, Austria. He joined the NSDAP about the same time, and shortly after the Anschluss, in May 1938, volunteered for reserve SS units. With the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the "Der Fuehrer" 3 regiment, seeing active service until sometime in 1940, when he returned to Vienna as a legal clerk for the Supreme Court here, the SS police court for military district XVII. In March 1942 he was allegedly transferred

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ATTACHMENT: 22

18 Feb. Newspaper article

1. 22-22-22:

2 - [] [] att 1 cy

2 - [] [] w/att 1 cy

2 - C/22 w/o att

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2 - C/22 w/o att

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back to active military service following expulsion from the Hitler Youth for writing a pamphlet against the Reich German leader of the Vienna chapter.

b. In September 1945 SLAVI returned to Vienna from an American POW camp, and for the next three years apparently held a series of odd jobs, for e.g., stamp dealer, and "economic advisor" (to whom is unrecorded). He joined the Austrian Socialist Party in 1945 but was soon expelled because of his past NSDAP membership. On 16 January 1948 SLAVI was sentenced by the Vienna People's Court to two years imprisonment and property confiscation for his Nazi activities. He claimed to have belonged to Austrian and French resistance groups from 1942 on, but the court adjudged this to have been the result of opportunism rather than conviction. He served at Stein Prison until 29 May 1948, when he was released on five years' probation in connection with a Federal amnesty.

c. While an unskilled laborer at the Lelli scale factory in Vienna between May and October 1949, SLAVI founded the "Nationale Liga", an association of ex-Nazi committed to rapprochement with the USSR as the only alternative to Austrian postwar political impotence. Apparently fronting for SLAVI to some extent was Josef Heinzl KUPFICH, born 24 November 1915, Vienna, then a KPÖ (Communist Party of Austria) luminary and for some time the usual public spokesman for the "Nationale Liga." SLAVI was apparently the primary intellectual and behind-the-scenes mover. The "Nationale Liga" was widely believed at the time to be backed ideologically and financially by the Soviet Occupation forces.

d. Specific, but largely unsourced, file references to SLAVI's intelligence activity date from 1950, when he was reported to be the key liaison man between Austrian businessmen and the Soviet Occupation. He is reported to have made a trip to East Germany in 1950 to make contact, prearranged by the Soviets, with the KGB, and to travel from there through West Germany, ostensibly on official business for the Administration of Soviet Property in Austria, but actually to establish an intelligence network on behalf of an eastern service."